

DIARY

learned friend Mr. Isaac. The hon. member to the difference of opinion in the Cabinet, reference to the ballot, and with a little more of plain language than was always desirable in him, he endeavored to make it out, in spite of the fact, that the bill was originally before the Council with the baller clause in it. That was the case. The ballot was, as he said before, by three, and defeated by two members of the majority, not, as the hon. member said, by three, as the majority must, under ordinary House rules, the baller clause, originally, part of the bill, was not in it, and the bill passed by a vote of 14-10, and before it was actually read a second time, and the bill was passed. The result was ascertained, and he thought after the

retrograde of the information obtained, there was no hope of carrying the bill. It was accompanied by the halloo, "Under these circumstances, he asked the House what would be the conduct of men who really measure without a ruler, and without a desire for a desirable change. He thought the question to be decided was this—Would the halloo signify to call the advantage which the bill would confer on society? Was it a step in itself which could not retreat or really to milligate against the main provisions of the bill? They had to bring forward. The answer he gave was, in the first place, the halloo was an irreparable step. It was not, necessarily, such a question as to say, "You are speaking, or an interference in the system properly speaking, or representation, and it simply related to the vote of voting. Whatever his objections to the bill, he said it was a measure, if found to be

portions of the bill of which I was not a member, and when his learned friend spoke of the importance of a compromise of opinions, he would ask me to remember that in England of open questions it was well known that the Catholic Emancipation question, the Anti-Slavery question, the Disfranchisement question, the Ballot question, at one time or another, were made open questions. These questions were well understood in England, and after a long series of years, acted on by men of letters and of men of action, the questions — but were decided on in most of the cases, and were not considered of much importance. It was absolutely necessary that this should be the case, because unanimity of opinion could not be.

enough that they should agree in the main as of a course of action, and gentlemen were not to give way sometimes, in order that they were concurred at others. His learned friend (Mr. Pitt) admitted that it was very possible, in the case of a biped representation, as he called it, but he rather called the representation of the House of Commons a biped representation, and he said, that there might be a difference of opinion in the Cabinet, and on that, and on questions the majority might give way to the minority. But did it never occur to the hon. member to say that, although great opposition existed in the House of Commons, yet the great body of men, who were at present constituted

they might think a second chamber
constituted to work well on the elective
and, even supposing they considered
House an evil, whether it would not
the choice of evils, to take
constituted on an elective
House constituted on the nominated
These suggestions would occur to the minds of
men, but, by some strange fatality,

Now he had done with the attack that had done upon the Government by his learned friend (said), he should turn to another attack which had come from another hon. member, who he was so glad to see present on this occasion—he meant Mr. He might, before he began, be permitted to salute the hon. member upon the success of his parliamentary effort: it was a very excellent

to him said, "The hon. member certainly had a right to hit the lead, and if he would cultivate the vein of talent that he had at that occasion he had very little to turn out on that time, and with practice, he would turn out a kind of colonial Diogenes, a political party with whom he had associated their cause found so felicitous an exponent of their cause so easily. To show that he had not unduly overestimated the hon. member, he should turn to the observations he made that would show that in London, at least, he hoped in the opinion of the hon. member, that he had not unduly and unjustly attached the name of the Government with Jersey to this bill."

act of the Government during the time they were in office. And first he would turn to that part of the speech, in which he expressed a wish that the Government had not dealt with this bill, but had directed their attention to measures of a practical character of far greater importance. [The hon. member then quoted from Mr. Docker's speech, in which that gentleman said that the Government should have directed their attention to forward measures for education, sanitary re-

of the colony for cultivation and settlement, in the hope of being forwarded an unthought message of this kind as a warning upon the subject of political fanaticism.) This was a very excellent sentence, and admirably put, but there he must stop in his commendations. He said that the honorable gentleman was right in saying that the Government had not brought forward any measure with reference to education. It is thought that it would not be wise, in the well-considered and judicious opinion of the Government, to take upon this subject, to take upon this subject, to take upon this subject, with a measure of such great consequences as the present session. It had they done nothing with reference to sanitary reform? Now he was under the impression—he might be mistaken—that he himself

came into that House a Bill for the better regulation of the London Dock Company [1800-1801]. He was under the impression that the House had passed that bill. Indeed he had recollections of what he conceived to have been the anxiety of the Government to have reference to party motives, to unite in a compromise, and sending it in a complete form to the House. As to what afterwards became of the measure, he might have been asked for he knew nothing of it in a parliamentary way. It had been thrown out by a majority of 100. It seemed to him that the Government had taken time pains to prepare and pass but that they were to be held responsible for the result. It might be that they were not having a new element in parliamentary proceedings to learn. The Government could only be asked to do their duty, and when they had done that, to leave the matter to the House for sanitary reform. Then the hon. gentleman (Dr. Docker) went on to speak of internal commerce. But he (Mr. Docker) must have been mistaken. The Government had introduced a bill which the House had assented to—a bill to enable the Government to construct and keep in repair the London Dock Company.

affairs of the colony. But was that all? No; Government had now before the House a bill to enable them to construct railways—being in effect a bill to enable them to avail themselves of a liberal grant of £171,000 for the purpose of proceeding with the construction of railways, in three different directions of the colony, up to a certain point. The Government could not be fairly charged with not having taken measures, and availed themselves to the

to secure the means of internal communication, as present session. No, the Government was to the charge of the honorable gentleman, Government had also taken the essential step of a line of steam communication by the way of to England. That measure was passed—the Government put their shoulders to the wheel, and did in obtaining a grant of £50,000 annually for that purpose. Without reference to the colonies, they had taken the initiative as became the colony—in consulting what was best for the

There was another observation of the gentleman to which he would advert. The gentleman (Mr. Docker) said that he blamed the government most of all for "not opening the colony to cultivation and settlement." The member said that if they had brought forswearers such as he had before referred to would have been acting a higher part than by forwarding an unsought measure of this kind, as to prevent the abuse of political fanaticism."

would ask had they not last session brought the Land Bill intended, and he believed calculated the settlement of the question, and that he comprehended and liberal a basis he believed every gentleman who had used the bill would now give his ears to the settlement of the land question, and they were not open to the imputation on the honourable gentleman, that they had great measures simply for the purpose of

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

SASSARACES AT THE ISLANDS OF TANNA AND WOODLARK.

(PROCEEDINGS OF H.M.S. LIZ IN REFERENCE TO.)

Captain Loring, R.N., to the Governor-General.

Liz, at Sydney, 6th September, 1858.

With reference to the murder of the master and two of the crew of the ship, *the Admiral*, on the island of Tanna, in December last, and also with reference to the massacre of the crew of the *Isabelle*, at Woodlark Island, in 1855, I have the honor to inform you, for your information, an extract from the letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, respecting the proceedings of H.M. ship *Liz* during her late cruise.

Mr. Alexander Barrack, late master of the *Favorite*, was sent by your Excellency's Government to assist in the local knowledge at Woodlark Island, has fulfilled the conditions of his service in a satisfactory manner; and have much pleasure in recommending him for your notice as a zealous, active, and trustworthy person.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM LORING.

Captain in Command of the Australian Station.

His Excellency Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor-General, New South Wales.

[Enclosure in the foregoing.]

True copy.

WILLIAM LORING,

Captain in command of the Australian Station.

Extract from a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated 6th September, 1858:—

On June 21st we left Port de France and called at Antioch; and then, in consequence of a requisition from His Excellency Sir William Denison, proceeded to Tanna.

12. In December last the master and two seamen of the Sydney schooner *Ann* and Jane had been barbarously and treacherously murdered by the tribe of the Wages on the north-west side of the Island of Tanna.

I fully ascertained the fact and also the persons of the murder, and all other possible information; and succeeded in seizing Wan Attaway, the chief of the tribe; and in the spirit of their lordships' letter of the 13th October, 1857, anchoring at the ship the beach, at 9 a.m., July 1st. In order to prevent unnecessary bloodshed, and as a sort of declaration of war, a few shot and shell were fired, to drive away the savages who had assembled on the beach. We then landed at the village of the chief, and the principal service we were much assisted by the masters and native crew of the trading vessels *Tenor*, *New Forest*, and *Heron*, *Albatross*, *Messrs. Edwards, Mare, and Rodd*. We found the natives very friendly, and the eyes and ears of the native auxiliaries were kept on the watch for any warning, as the savages were close upon us, and watching for an opportunity during the whole of our proceedings.

13. I regret to have to report the loss of Mr. Edward Kennedy, late master of the schooner *Favorite*, who, when held, who separated themselves too far from the main party, and were taken at advantage and cut off by the savages. We succeeded in recovering the body of Mr. Kennedy, and the remains of William Kennedy, and we re-embarked at 3 p.m.

14. But for the loss of Mr. Tupper and William Kennedy, I should have considered the day's work of the schooner property sufficient; but it now became inadvisable to remain at the anchorage, and nothing to do with our retiring, and on the following day we re-embarked, and committed further destruction amongst the fruit trees, without any molestation from the natives, and then returned on board and proceeded to the anchorage at Bua.

15. I beg permission to call the attention of their lordships to the zealous and trustworthy conduct of Lieutenant Denne, the senior lieutenant of this ship, who, in consequence of your other commission, proved himself an able and efficient officer.

Lieutenants Bell, R.N., and Bent, R.M., also performed their duties in a creditable and judicious manner.

16. That some night change of weather obliged me to put to sea, and I proceeded to Lifu and Aroa, and left him in charge of Mr. Edwards.

17. On the 21st, we called at Havannah Harbour, Sandwich Island, and proceeded on, anchoring at Woodlark Island on July 21st.

18. On the 22nd, we landed on the small island about three miles distant from the main island of the wre k of the brig *Gazelle*, the murder of the master and crew of which is referred to in their Lordships' letter of the 13th October.

19. For several days the S.E. trade blew so strong that I could do nothing. As an opportunity offered, Mr. Arquinbous, the master, ascertained by soundings that it was higher up, and having ascertained that the ship was with the localities of the guilty tribe of *the Gwage*, proceeded on Tuesday, July 27th, with the boats and small-arm men, &c., commanded as before, to the island.

We landed, and burnt and destroyed the houses and enclosures, and re-embarked without casualty, or indeed any show of opposition. The loss of property had been considerable, and I trust that any future shipwreck through the medium of natives who had been at Sydney, and could speak a little of our language, was fully explained that the burning of the villages was a contribution for the murder of the crew of the *Gazelle*.

20. I am anxious to consider that Woodlark Island is likely at any time to be visited by an enemy, and of importance, as it appears that the inhabitants are not numerous, and there are no articles of commerce, and the navigation to the anchorage is so intricate and dangerous as to be quite impracticable for a ship of any size. I could not have found my way to the anchorage without the assistance of Mr. Alexander Barrack, formerly master of the schooner *Favorite*, who had been sent with me by the Government at Sydney to give me the anchorage of his ship at such anchorage; and in running into the anchorage the ship struck and detached the anchor, though, I trust, without material damage.

The weather was unfavourable during our stay of eight days, and I did not think that the place was of sufficient importance to delay longer in order to make a regular survey.

21. We weighed and worked out on Thursday, July 29th, but with some difficulty and risk; and I was rather clear of such dangerous navigation.

22. I have since revisited the *New Heracles*, and am glad to be able to report that there has been no further trouble or operations at Wages will prove to have been salutary.

23. I have endeavoured, but it is very difficult, to ascertain the loss of life on the part of the savages; I think, in all probability, it did not exceed five, except when attacked.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

Mr. R. P. Richardson sold to-day, by auction, the *Wisp* for £145.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Hunter River New Friday Navigation Company was held last Friday, at Morpeth. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum declared.

The return of the Customs' revenue for the month of Sydney, from 8th to 15th September, 1858, is as follows:—

Spice	.....	£7542	18	8
Tea, tobacco, and beer	.....	2986	13	4
Coffee, wine, and snuff	.....	1065	11	0
Tax	.....	122	0	0
Gold	.....	240	17	0
Sugar and molasses	.....	807	17	0
Duty on gold	.....	987	11	0
Days, and merchandise duties	.....	1347	0	0
Philatelic	.....	291	15	0
Duties	.....	1	15	0
Total	.....	£13,163	8	0

IMPORTED STOCK.—We had an opportunity yesterday of inspecting some very fine bulls lately landed from the *Damasnos* and *Pam Fush*, which we saw in the hands of Messrs. Martin and Schroder's establishment.

These bulls are brought out three Hereford bulls, of the respective ages of 7 years, 2 years, and 24 years. They are the property of Mr. W. Wagar, and selected by him in England. Although of a good age, and in capital condition, and show every appearance of being young.

They will be forwarded to Mr. Wagar's station, at Liverpool Plains, in a few days. The next stalls are occupied by the *New Heracles*, imported by Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., and the property of C. and P. Lawless, of Wide Bay.

